

CHAPTER X.—(cont'd.)

For a long time he had ceased to care for Polly Powell; when he was in Surrey his mother's letter had opened his eyes to the kind of girl she really was. He saw her, coarse, loud-talking, and vulgar; a girl who had appeared only to what was coarse in his own nature. And he had yielded to her blandishments; he had left a pure, refined girl for her, and he had lost Alice for ever.

That was the bitterness in Tom's cup of joy. He was proud of what he had done—what fellow situated as he was would be? His heart thrilled with exultation as he remembered what the Colonel had said and written about him. He remembered with joy, too, what his comrades had said when he left for home, and the cheers they gave him.

Oh, if he hadn't been such a fool! He thought of what his home-coming might have been to him, if he had been true to Alice; he fancied the look in her eyes as she greeted him; of the feelings which would fill his heart as he sat by her side in the church she attended. But that was impossible now. Thus his home-coming would be robbed of half its joy. If he saw Alice at all she would be in the company of Harry Briarfield, and Briarfield, he knew, had always looked down upon him. "But there," he said to himself, "I'll bear it like a man. I have done my bit, and that's something, anyhow."

He had sent a telegram to his mother the day before, telling her of the time he expected to arrive in Brunford, and presently when the train drew into the station he looked out of the window eagerly expectant, and with fast-beating heart.

Yes, there his father and mother were waiting for him. But what was the meaning of the crowd?

No sooner did he set foot on the platform than a great cheer arose. "There he is! There's Tom Pollard!"

"G'd tongue, lad! G'd tongue! Hip! hip! hoorah!"

Tom, heedless of the cheering and shouting, went straight to his mother. For a second this lady looked at him, and seemed to be on the point of greeting him with a caustic remark; then her mother's heart melted.

"Ay, Tom, I'm fair glad to see thee," she sobbed.

"And I am glad to see you, mother. Ay, father, I'm glad to see you, too. And Ezekiel Pollard's voice was hoarse as he shook his son's hand.

"But, Tom," cried Mrs. Pollard, wiping her eyes, "thy clothes be dirty; I shall have a nice job to get thy muck out of 'em."

This was followed by a general laugh by those who had come to greet Tom and bid him welcome.

"Ay, and thou look'st as though thou hasn't washed for a week. I thought as 'a' soldiers kept theirs clean."

"I'll wash right enough when I get home, mother," laughed Tom.

"Holloo, Tom, I am glad to see you," and Polly Powell made her way through the crowd.

"Thank you," replied Tom quietly; "have you brought one of your young men with you, Polly?"

"I have not got any young men, was Polly's reply. Whereupon there was a general laugh of incredulity.

Polly, heedless of the crowd, and although angered at the remarks that were made, still held her ground.

"You are coming down to the Thorn and Thistle, aren't you, Tom?" she said; "mother and father are expecting you."

"No, thank you, Polly," said Tom. "I am going home with my mother and father. Besides, I don't want to play gooseberry."

At this there was general cheering. It was evident that Polly Powell was ready to give up her latest lover in order that the glory of Tom's lustre might shine upon her; but her power over him had gone.

"Nay, thou'lt come down to the Rose and Crown w' us, won't 'a'?" cried another.

"No, I am not going to the Rose and Crown," replied Tom.

"Nay, you don't mean to say you've turned teetotaler?"

"Ay, that I have," replied the lad, "you see I'm following the example of the King. Whereupon Polly went away abashed.

All the way Tom's progress down Liverpool Road was a great procession of people. On every hand he was greeted and cheered. Other soldiers who had gone out from Brunford had returned; some had been wounded, and many had done brave deeds, but Tom's action had laid hold of the imagination of the people. To discover a German spy in Waterman, whom many in the town knew; to bring him to justice; to risk his life in order to render his country a service; to face almost certain death that he might obtain the plans which had been intended to help the enemy, made him a hero.

Perhaps there are few parts of the world where the people are more hearty and more generous than the dwellers in those busy manufacturing towns in the North, and Tom was their own towns-boy. He had been reared amongst them, had gone out from them, and so they gave him a great welcome.

No words can tell the joy which Mrs. Pollard felt when she found that Tom was going straight home with her. As she said, she had got the best dinner in Brunford for him, but she was afraid that Tom would yield to all the inducements which would be held out to him.

"Never mind," she said to the neighbor whom she had asked to get everything in readiness by the time she returned, "we'll have everything as though we were sure he w'ur com-

ANCIENT HEBRON.

Most Venerable of Earth's Cities and Rich in Historic Interest.

Hebron, recently captured by the British forces in Palestine, is a very ancient city, figuring, in fact, as one of the oldest in the history of Canaan. Its modern Mohammedan name is El Khalil, or Khalil Allah, "Friend of God," said to have been so named from its association with Abraham, for the Moslems regard it as one of four sacred cities, the others being Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. It lies only twenty-one miles south-west of Jerusalem.

The city of Hebron is referred to in the Old Testament in Numbers xiii, 22; Genesis xxiii, 2; Joshua xv, 15. As a sanctuary it was the most famous of the south, and the three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—are reported to have sojourned at Hebron (Genesis xiii, 18; xxv, 27; xxvii, 14). A legend has it that they were all buried there, with Rebecca and Sarah, while even to-day an old oak is pointed out at Mamre, near by, as that of Abraham.

The spies sent out to visit the Promised Land ventured to Hebron, and Joshua was said to have destroyed the city before giving it as a heritage to Caleb, and made it a city of refuge. Then the place figures prominently in the history of David, for it was here that he was anointed King, first over Judah, and then over the whole of Israel. (II Samuel ii, 1-4; v, 1-3.) Absalom also made his attempt to capture the Throne from Hebron, but soon after that time it disappears from marked prominence in Bible story. In the Apocrypha it is mentioned, however, as being the place that Judas Maccabeus took from the Edomites.

Control of Insect Pests in Canada.

The annual report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its twenty-four pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is an urgent matter at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work; investigations on insects affecting grain and field crops, garden and greenhouse, fruit crops, forest and shade trees, stored grain and other products, insects affecting domestic and other animals, the household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of parasitic insects in the field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds, is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

The Difference.

"Oh, I must live!" one said, and then Left Freedom's call unheeded. Who told him that 'mong living men His little life was needed?

"Freedom must live!" another said, As o'er the ridge he bounded; On its red slopes they found him dead, By his brave men surrounded.

One spared himself; his soul became Dead as a tree, dry-rotten; One fell—but ah! a country's fame Is by such deaths begotten.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

The Press in Canada.

There are 1,381 publications of all kinds now being issued in Canada, including 133 dailies, 4 tri-weeklies, 40 semi-weeklies, 921 weeklies, 222 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 16 quarterlies.

THE MESSAGE OF THE COWS

UNIQUE METHOD EMPLOYED IN CONVEYING SIGNALS.

Many Clever Expedients Used by Spies to Impart Information to Retreating Huns.

Prosaic activities of small farmers must take place, in northern France, in the shadow of the great guns. Accordingly the French artillery officers did not think it at all remarkable when they were all hurried there, with their four sacred cities, the others being Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. It lies only twenty-one miles south-west of Jerusalem.

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About the HOUSE

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twenty-Third Lesson—Canning Vegetables.

It is absolutely necessary that we include vegetables in our daily diet. The purchasing of cheap or low-grade canned goods for home consumption is poor economy. Aside from the danger of sickness, an inferior article makes it impossible to have good results when cooking.

Vegetables, particularly the succulent ones, are reasonable priced during the warm weather, and owing to their well-known perishable qualities they do not keep for any length of time in their natural state.

An assortment of home-canned vegetables will prove a most welcome addition to the pantry during the winter season, besides saving many times their original cost.

Bacteria cells cover all vegetables, and unless they are completely sterilized this bacteria will cause fermenting action to take place in the jar, and then the contents will be a total loss.

To Can Asparagus

Select perfectly fresh and young asparagus. Wash it carefully to remove the sand. Peel the stalks carefully and trim away all the hard and pithy portions. Let it lay in cold water until all the asparagus is prepared. Then tie it in convenient bundles for easy handling while blanching and cold dipping.

Blanching—Have a large pot of water boiling. Place the asparagus in this water when it starts boiling and boil for ten minutes. Remove and cold dip by dropping into a pan of very cold water.

Pack into the jars, the tip end down, as closely as possible. Put a silver knife in the jar to prevent cracking while filling with boiling water. Remove the knife and put the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten and then process in hot-water bath for two hours after the boiling has started. Remove and tighten the lid securely as possible then invert to cool. When cold, store the jars in a cool dry place. Put a cork to remember for successful results.

The asparagus must be young and fresh. Wash carefully to remove any sand. Peel and remove the pithy parts.

How Shall I Use the LEFT-OVER TURKEY?

Turkey Emince.—One cupful of small pieces of turkey, one onion, one green pepper, one-half cupful of gravy. Mince the onion and pepper fine, then parboil and add to the minced turkey. Moisten with gravy and heat until very hot. Serve on toast.

Turkey Terrapin.—One cupful of cold turkey, cut in one-inch blocks, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk. Season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Blend the flour and milk and then cook for five minutes. Add the cold turkey meat. Shake or toss until very hot. Add the yolk of egg and a dash of nutmeg. Serve.

The old question is here answered in a few palatable recipes.

Turkey Fritters.—One cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, one egg. Mix the dry ingredients together and milk and beaten egg. Mix to a smooth batter and then fold in one cupful of finely chopped cold turkey, one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Mix well, then fry in hot fat and serve with Chili sauce.

Turkey Club Sandwiches.—Use two

COTTONSEED FROM U. S.

Republic Will Supply Canada With Necessary for Home Consumption.

The United States Food Administration has completed arrangements with the Food Controller of Canada whereby cottonseed oil and its products may move into Canada for local Canadian consumption. There will be no re-export of these products.

As Canada raises sufficient hogs for its own uses, export licenses for hogs set out will be granted for an indefinite period. The policy of the Food Administration is to see that Canada is supplied with certain necessities, from the United States, required for feeding their own people; but no regular licenses will be required on all shipments as heretofore, but no licenses will be issued without the approval of the Food Controller of Canada.

Many People Make a B-Line

for the Walker House (The House of Plenty) as soon as they arrive in Toronto. The meals, the service and the home-like appointments constitute the magnet that draws them there.

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Rates Reasonable
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AN HISTORIC MEETING

HELD AT DOWNING STREET, IN LONDON.

Representatives of the Two Great English-Speaking Races Confer Once Again.

An historic meeting took place at 10 Downing Street, London, in November, says a writer in a British weekly.

Members of the American Mission met the British War Cabinet and the Heads of the Departments most intimately concerned in the war. The meeting was essentially a business meeting to consider how the United States could best work with us and with the other Allies for the single end we have in view. But the dulcet imagination must be stirred by the gathering of the representatives of the two great English-speaking peoples for such a purpose upon such a scene.

Members of the Same Family.

Until a century and a half ago, they were one people with a common inheritance of blood and of language, of political and religious thought, of institutions, habits, character, and traditions coming down to them through countless generations. Then the claim of the colonists to self-government divided them from the Mother Country, and just because they were of the same family the kinship stubbornly fought their quarrel out. It was in the room and at the table where the decisions which made the severance inevitable were taken, and where the treaty of peace with the new Republic was signed, that their representatives took counsel together against the enemy of the polity and of the civilization they have developed.

Franklin had pleaded and protested there; Adams and Jay had doubtless often called there in the negotiations for the settlement to which their names are set with his. The successor of North and of Portland, who welcomed the American delegation, was laying practical problems before practical men and busy men, but nobody with Mr. Lloyd George's cast of mind could pass over facts so striking without a word. We do not doubt that they will appeal to millions on both sides of the ocean.

Historic Meeting Place.

Thoughtful men will everywhere feel that this meeting, whose aim is the protection of human freedom, could have had no more appropriate setting than the room in Downing Street where that great chapter in its history was largely written. It was not only the independence of the United States which that chapter determined. It decided the future of the British Empire as well. We have never forgotten the lessons that it taught us. From them we have learnt how a great democratic Empire must be moulded and preserved. Statesmen sat in the old room in Downing Street even in those days to whom the secret was clear.

Chatham saw it, and Edmund Burke, and many of the Rockingham Whigs. "Things could not be otherwise," said Burke, than that Englishmen beyond the seas should claim the full rights of Englishmen. But they preached to deaf ears in a Parliament of "King's friends" and placemen, and the miserable quarrel followed which long estranged the two peoples, who have more in common, as Dr. Pargue has said, than any peoples ever had before.

"The purpose of this historic gathering," said the Prime Minister, "was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with Great Britain and the other Allies."

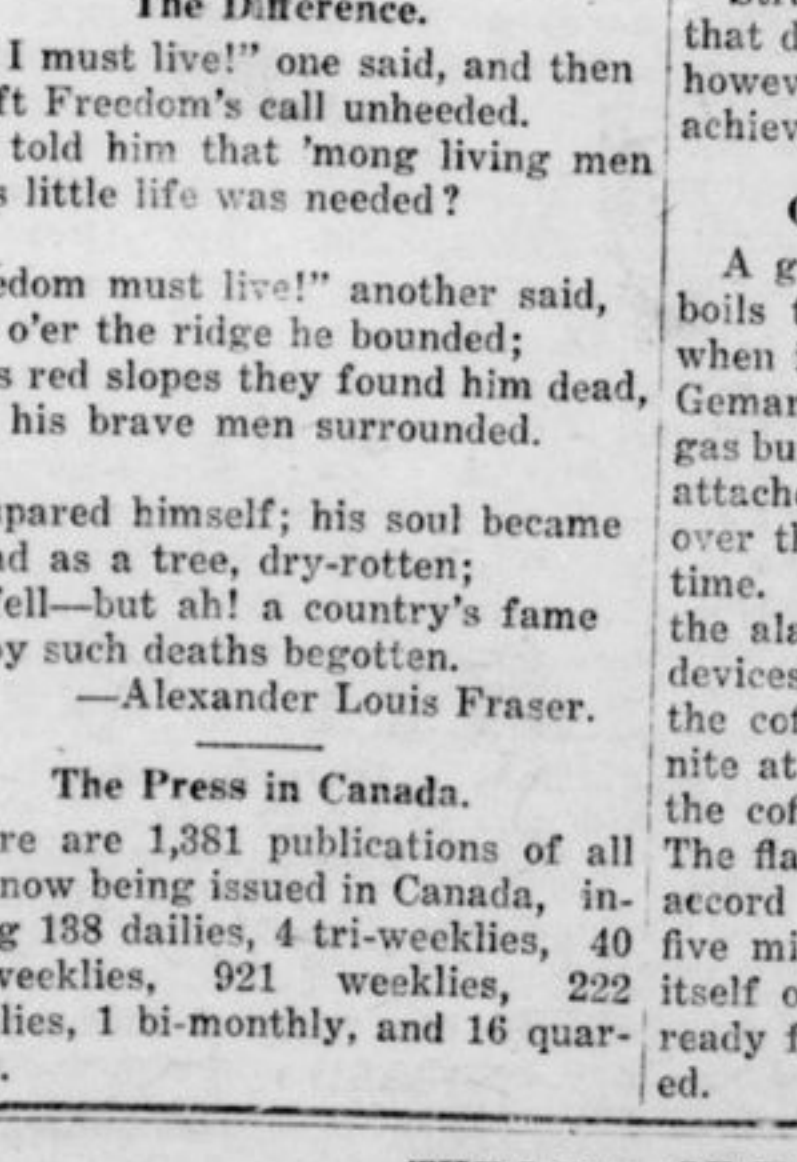
Co-operation in the War.

Mr. Lloyd George said that, after full deliberation, he and his colleagues were satisfied that two matters—manpower at the fronts and shipping—were of superior and equal urgency. He was anxious to know how soon the first million men could be expected in France. Other matters of urgency were the supply of airmen and aeroplanes, the supply of food, and the tightening up of the blockade.

Speaking of Food, the Prime Minister assured the Mission "that the most drastic restrictions were about to be imposed upon the people of the British Isles, partly in order to assist the Allies and partly in order to leave more room for the carriage of men and munitions to the battle fronts."

B.C.'s Trade Position.

British Columbia's mills have a possible output of 2,500,000,000 feet per annum of lumber, according to an estimate made by the "Victoria Colonist." On that side of the continent, says the "Colonist," there is the largest supply of merchantable timber. Pulp and paper mills when fully in swing will be able to supplement the shortage of products in the east and probably indefinitely supply the demand for paper. In the years 1912 to 1914 not more than five per cent. of the foreign lumber export trade on the Pacific was handled from the western ports, notwithstanding the natural resources, which are greater than all the States to the south. The figures, therefore, show that British Columbia, which is in a position to supply the major portion of the demand, is only in a small minority in actual trade.



Little Girl—Mummy, Bobby keeps on looking at me in German!

THE LOOK OF HATE.

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Paper and Steel.

The latest census of manufacturers in the United States shows that in America the manufacture of paper is second in importance only to the steel industry. The total invested capital is estimated at \$500,000,000, while the annual value of the manufactured product of the paper and pulp amounts to \$350,000,000.

A square foot of honeycomb contains about 9,000 cells.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES

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